

Happy anniversary, Jacinto City.
Feliz aniversario.

JUSTICE FOR OFFICER ERIC WILLIAMS

(Mr. KELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, in 2013, Eric Williams was working as a correctional officer at USP Canaan when he was savagely murdered by an inmate who was already serving a life sentence. A jury later found the inmate guilty of Eric's murder, but because 1 out of 12 jurors voted against the death penalty, he faced no additional penalty for this crime. Such an outcome is unacceptable in our legal system. Officer Williams' tragic killing reveals a glaring injustice for victims of violent crime.

That is why I reintroduced Eric's Law this week, which would permit prosecutors to impanel a second jury for sentencing in a death penalty case when the first jury fails to deliver a unanimous verdict.

Officer Williams died protecting our community, and we owe it to him and others like him to punish the violent criminals who commit these acts. Though we will never be able to rid our society of heinous crimes or acts of violence, this bill is a step in the right direction to ensure victims and their families have every opportunity to pursue the justice they deserve.

INFRASTRUCTURE JOBS

(Ms. DEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, 22 million Americans lost their jobs during the pandemic. Slowly we have begun to rebuild, restore, and get back on track. Since President Biden has taken office, 1.5 million jobs have been created—the most jobs created in the first 100 days of any Presidency. Yet, as the April jobs report showed us, we must continue to take additional steps to get Americans back to work.

There are more than 8 million jobs left to go. The American Jobs Plan is vital to rebuilding our community and our economy while protecting our planet. It is a once-in-a-century investment to create millions of good-paying jobs and to lay the foundation for extensive economic growth for the following decades.

In my home State of Pennsylvania, our infrastructure earned a C-minus on its infrastructure report card. There is so much we can do. We need to safely upgrade Pennsylvania's roads and bridges, mass transit, ports, rail, broadband, and water supply.

We have a chance here to make a generational investment and get our Nation back on track with the American Jobs Plan.

FAREWELL TO REPRESENTATIVE STEVE STIVERS

(Mr. BALDERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BALDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bid farewell to my dear friend, Representative STEVE STIVERS, as he embarks on a new adventure leading the Ohio Chamber of Commerce.

A career soldier, STEVE has served more than 30 years in the Ohio Army National Guard and holds the rank of major general. He served the United States overseas during Operation Iraqi Freedom where he led 400 soldiers and contractors. For his leadership, he was awarded the Bronze Star. In a battle closer to home, STEVE served on the front lines in America's fight against the opioid epidemic. Steve was a champion for the cause of civility not just in politics, but in our daily lives and founded the Congressional Civility and Respect Caucus.

Just as STEVE has left his mark here in the Halls of Congress and in the lives of so many Americans, I know he will continue to do big things as president and CEO of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and as a champion for job growth across our State.

PREGNANT WORKER ACCOMMODATION

(Ms. MANNING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act.

As a working mother, this bill is very personal to me. When I was pregnant with my third child, I experienced premature labor, and my doctor ordered me to be on bed rest for 10 weeks. I was fortunate to work for an employer who allowed me to keep my job, work a reduced schedule from home, and continue earning my wages.

After my daughter was born, I was still able to take my full maternity leave to care for her, and once I returned to the office, I continued to work for that same firm for many years in part because of the accommodations that were made for me during my pregnancy.

This experience should not be unique to me. The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act will ensure that every person who needs reasonable accommodation during pregnancy will be given those accommodations so they can work to continue to support their family and contribute to their workplace.

I am proud to cast my vote in favor of the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, and I urge my colleagues to join me.

Mr. Speaker, I will include in the RECORD a letter from the National Education Association.

REMEMBERING PAUL CHARLES GRASSEY

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor Paul Charles Grassey of Savannah, Georgia, who passed away on April 11 at the age of 97.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Paul joined the U.S. Air Force and was assigned as a pilot in the Eighth Air Force. He flew more than a dozen combat missions as a B-24 pilot.

Paul's most treasured purpose was discovered when he became involved with the building, growth, and development of the National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in Pooler, Georgia. He had a passion for sharing his stories about the courage and the sacrifice of the people he served with.

He loved to sing, and he led us often in patriotic songs.

In January of 2020, Paul was awarded the French Legion of Honor for his service and role in helping to free France from Nazi occupation during World War II.

I am thankful for the immense impact that Paul Grassey had on our community, and I know his legacy will remain. We will all miss him very much. My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and all who knew him during this most difficult time.

UPDATED CDC GUIDELINES

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on an issue critical to this Chamber setting an example for the rest of the country.

Yesterday, the CDC issued guidance that fully vaccinated individuals can resume indoor activities without wearing a mask or physically distancing.

I am pleased to see the Centers for Disease Control following the science and recommending that fully vaccinated individuals can go without masks indoors.

As Members of Congress, we should not only encourage constituents to get vaccinated, we should be showing them what a return to normal looks like and follow the science.

According to the Speaker, roughly 75 percent of our Members have received COVID-19 vaccinations, and, therefore, should have the choice to go without masks. Americans are looking for hope, and we are not showing it. Just as I explored on April 22, I am, again, calling on the Speaker and Attending Physician to lift the rules and fines that require fully vaccinated Members of Congress to wear masks in the House Chamber.

Even The New York Times today said that the Centers for Disease Control is

finally catching up to the science and so should the House. We must be the leaders we were elected to be, follow the science, and have the choice to go without a mask.

I am going to be that leader, and I choose no mask.

CALIFORNIA DROUGHT

(Mr. VALADAO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the worsening drought conditions in California.

Farmers and producers in California grow more than one-third of the vegetables and two-thirds of the fruit and nuts produced in the U.S. Depriving our farmers of the water they need to grow our Nation's food ultimately increases the cost of food for every person in the United States. Still, the House majority has yet to take action to address this drought or consider legislation that will bring clean, reliable water to our struggling communities.

In February, I introduced H.R. 737, the RENEW WIIN Act, to allow the little water we have to be made available to the communities that feed our Nation.

While I am glad to see my persistent requests for a drought emergency declaration granted this week by California's Governor, this is only a step in the right direction. We need immediate action in Congress, and I implore my colleagues in the majority to advance legislation to confront this crisis, including my bill, the RENEW WIIN Act.

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RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 22, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I am writing to inform you that, effective May 16, 2021, I will resign my seat in the U.S. House of Representatives representing Ohio's 15th Congressional District.

For the past ten years, it has been my honor and privilege to serve the people of Ohio's 15th District. Enclosed is a copy of my letter of resignation to the Governor of the State of Ohio, Mike DeWine.

Sincerely,

STEVE STIVERS.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 22, 2021.

Hon. MIKE DEWINE,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus, OH.

DEAR GOVERNOR DEWINE: I am writing to inform you that, effective May 16, 2021, I will resign my seat in the U.S. House of Representatives representing Ohio's 15th Congressional District.

For the past ten years, it has been my honor and privilege to serve the people of Ohio's 15th District. Enclosed is a copy of my letter of resignation to the Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi.

Sincerely,

STEVE STIVERS.

PREGNANT WORKERS FAIRNESS ACT

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 380, I call up the bill (H.R. 1065) to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 380, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor, printed in the bill, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 1065

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pregnant Workers Fairness Act".

SEC. 2. NONDISCRIMINATION WITH REGARD TO REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS RELATED TO PREGNANCY.

It shall be an unlawful employment practice for a covered entity to—

(1) not make reasonable accommodations to the known limitations related to the pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions of a qualified employee, unless such covered entity can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the business of such covered entity;

(2) require a qualified employee affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions to accept an accommodation other than any reasonable accommodation arrived at through the interactive process referred to in section 5(7);

(3) deny employment opportunities to a qualified employee if such denial is based on the need of the covered entity to make reasonable accommodations to the known limitations related to the pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions of a qualified employee;

(4) require a qualified employee to take leave, whether paid or unpaid, if another reasonable accommodation can be provided to the known limitations related to the pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions of a qualified employee; or

(5) take adverse action in terms, conditions, or privileges of employment against a qualified employee on account of the employee requesting or using a reasonable accommodation to the known limitations related to the pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions of the employee.

SEC. 3. REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT.

(a) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY TITLE VII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in sections 705, 706, 707, 709, 710, and 711 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–4 et seq.) to the Commission, the Attorney General, or any person alleging a vio-

lation of title VII of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this Act provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this Act against an employee described in section 5(3)(A) except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection.

(2) COSTS AND FEES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988) shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this Act provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, or any person alleging such practice.

(3) DAMAGES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this Act provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, or any person alleging such practice (not an employment practice specifically excluded from coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).

(b) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) to the Board (as defined in section 101 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1301)) or any person alleging a violation of section 201(a)(1) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)) shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this Act provides to the Board or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this Act against an employee described in section 5(3)(B) except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection.

(2) COSTS AND FEES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988) shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this Act provides to the Board or any person alleging such practice.

(3) DAMAGES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this Act provides to the Board or any person alleging such practice (not an employment practice specifically excluded from coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).

(4) OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—With respect to a claim alleging a practice described in paragraph (1), title III of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) shall apply in the same manner as such title applies with respect to a claim alleging a violation of section 201(a)(1) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)).

(c) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY CHAPTER 5 OF TITLE 3, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in chapter 5 of title 3, United States Code, to the President, the Commission, the Merit Systems Protection Board, or any person alleging a violation of section 411(a)(1) of such title shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this Act provides to the President, the Commission, the Board, or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this Act against an employee described in section 5(3)(C) except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection.

(2) COSTS AND FEES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988) shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this Act provides to the President, the Commission, the Board, or any person alleging such practice.

(3) DAMAGES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised